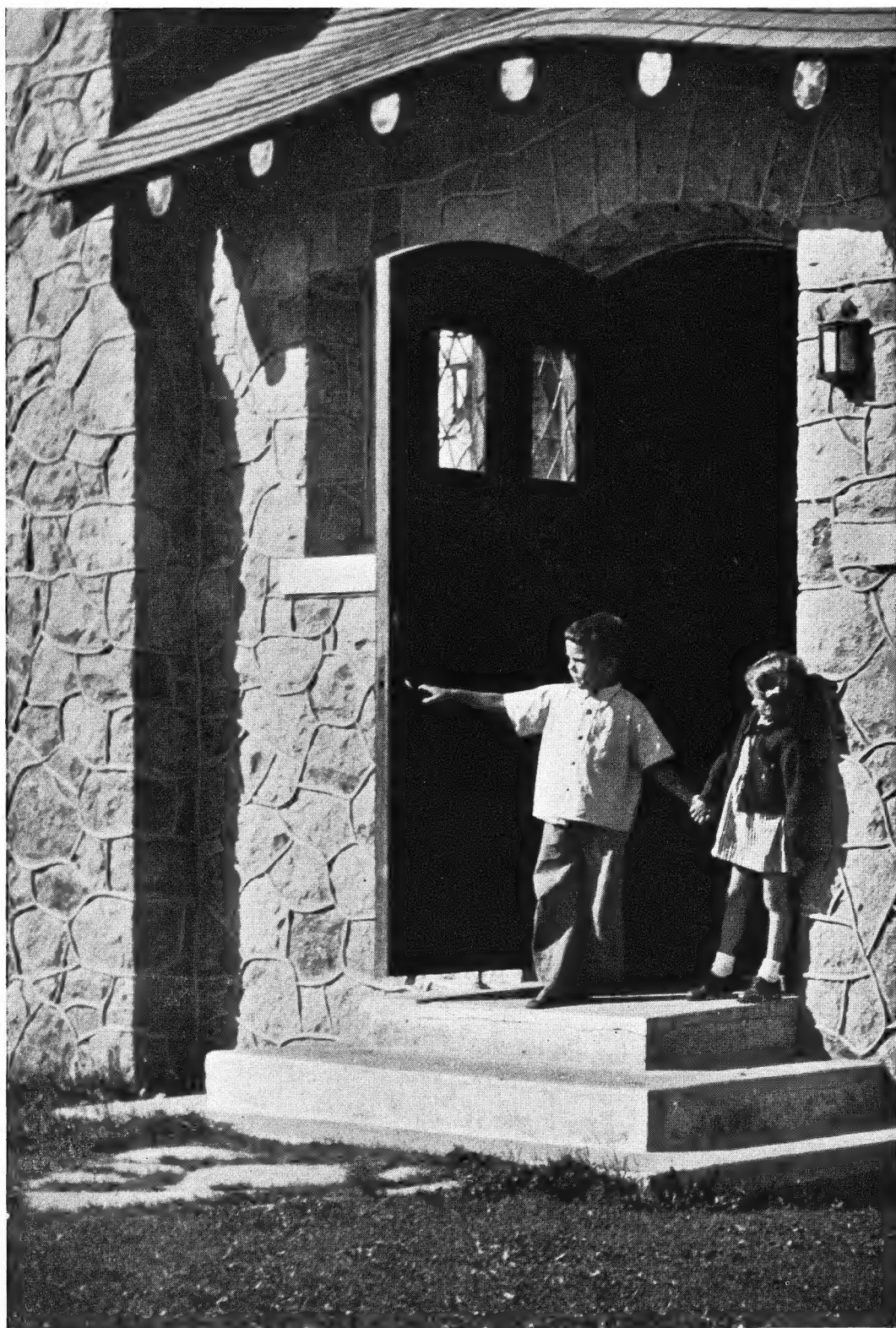


MANITOBA *Calling*

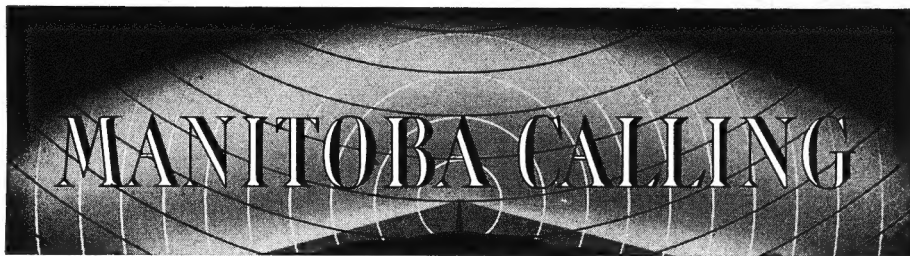
APRIL
1947





"G' morning Sun!"

—Photo by Anthony Blieq.



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Between Ourselves

OUR COVER

Some pieces of china and a Paisley shawl, photographed in natural colour at the Manitoba Museum, appear on our front cover this month. Many famous people, including Admiral Lord Nelson, may have sipped tea from the cup in the centre of the picture. See Page 12.

PERSONALITY PORTRAITS

This month we commence a series of whole-page portraits of people who have achieved distinction in music, drama or other fields associated with radio, and who have been heard on CKY or CKX. Readers are invited to suggest the names of those whose pictures they would like to see in this series.

The Telephone

The whispered words go winging round the world;
In many tongues, from many lands they speak:
Of trade and commerce—love—affairs of state—
Advice they give, and information seek.

They talk with speeding aircraft; ships at sea;
With teeming city; logging camp, or mine;
With drug-store pay-booth, or with folks who share
Their service on a rural party line.

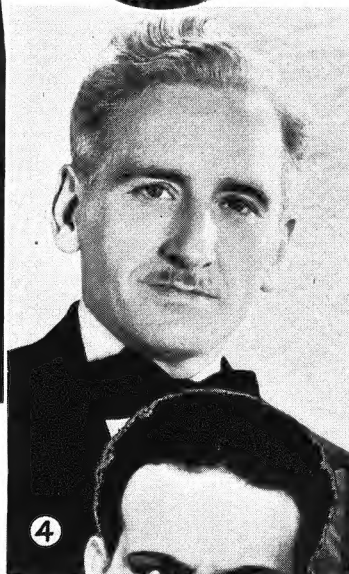
And seldom do we ponder as we view
The telephone upon our desk or wall,
How vast the net from which we choose a thread
Whenever we proceed to place a call.

The whispered words go winging round the world;
And many tales of joy and woe they tell;
But ev'ry spoken syllable proclaims
The grateful thanks we owe to Graham Beli.

D.R.P.C.



THE **Northern Electric Hour**
COAST TO COAST BROADCAST
A NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE
Northern Electric



"The Northern Electric Hour"

Broadcast by CKX, Brandon, from the Dominion network of the CBC, this programme is an established favourite with lovers of fine entertainment. On the opposite page are photographs of some of The Northern Electric Hour personnel and guest artists.

1. The stage at the CBC's concert studio, Toronto. Conductor Paul Scherman is on the podium. At the far left is the Northern Electric Choir, which replaced the usual weekly guest artists on this occasion.

2. Mary Morrison, soprano, of Winnipeg, now studying in Toronto. Winner of high honours at Manitoba Musical Festival, Miss Morrison has won distinction as a national network singer.

3. H. Ernest Foster, writer of the colourful "Forward With Canada" narrations featured in the programme.

4. Gordon Forsyth, the man behind the scenes, in whose care is entrusted production of "The Northern Electric Hour". He is one of Canada's most able producers.

5. Jimmie Shields, star of the "Army Show", who is again thrilling Canadian audiences with his fine tenor voice.

6. Paul Scherman, distinguished conductor of the Northern Electric Concert Orchestra.

7. Anna Malenfant, contralto, who has achieved international fame on the radio and concert stage.

PROGRAMMES CKX Brandon

1000 WATTS—1150 K.C.

Letters following certain items are initials of days of the week on which the features are broadcast.

All times shown are Central Standard.

SUNDAY

- 9.30—Strength for the Day.
- 10.30—Living Water.
- 11.00—City Church Service.
- 12.30—Young People's Hour.
- 1.30—Can. Lutheran Hour.
- 5.00—Back to the Bible Hour.
- 6.30—Wayne King.
- 7.00—Church Service.
- 7.30—Fred Allen.
- 8.00—Hildegard.
- 8.30—Tony Martin.
- 9.00—Take It or Leave It.

MONDAY

- 7.30—News (Daily).
- 7.40—Victoria Feed Time (M.W.F.).
- 8.30—News (Daily).

- 12.25—Livestock Review (M.T.W.Th.F.).
- 1.45—News (Daily).
- 1.00—Rural Rhythm (Daily).
- 5.00—Superman (M.T.W.Th.F.).
- 5.15—University Lecture (M.W.F.).
- 6.00—News (Daily).
- 6.10—In the Spotlight (Daily).
- 7.00—Northern Electric Hour.
- 7.30—Sons of the Pioneers.
- 7.45—The Perrin Trio.
- 9.00—Contented Hour.
- 10.00—National News (Daily).

TUESDAY

- 9.45—Presbyterian Devotions (T.Th.).
- 10.30—CKX Concert Hall (M.T.W.Th.F.).
- 11.00—BBC News (Daily).
- 6.45—Bob Hawley, Pianist (T.Th.).
- 7.15—Moonlight Melodiers.
- 7.30—The O'Neills.
- 8.00—Toronto Symphony.
- 9.00—Bob Hope.
- 9.30—Burns' Chuckwagon.
- 10.10—Brandon Artists.

WEDNESDAY

- 7.45—Smilin' Ed. McConnell.
- 9.30—Ethelwyn Hobbes (Daily).
- 2.15—Music for Today (Daily).
- 4.45—All Aboard for Adventure.
- 7.00—Jack Carson.
- 7.30—Sons of the Pioneers.
- 7.45—Furs on Parade.
- 8.00—Duffy's Tavern.
- 8.30—Curtain Time.
- 9.00—Bing Crosby.
- 10.15—The People Ask.

THURSDAY

- 7.00—Who Am I?
- 7.30—Gospel Half Hour.
- 8.00—Dick Haymes.
- 8.30—Boston Blackie.
- 9.00—Edmund Hockridge.
- 10.15—Lean Back and Listen.

FRIDAY

- 12.40—Rexallites (M.W.F.).
- 6.45—John Fisher (M.W.F.).
- 7.00—Kona Kani Serenaders.
- 7.15—Sons of the Pioneers.
- 7.30—Leave It to the Girls.
- 8.00—Light Up and Listen.
- 9.00—Championship Fight.
- 10.15—Bob Howe Entertains.

SATURDAY

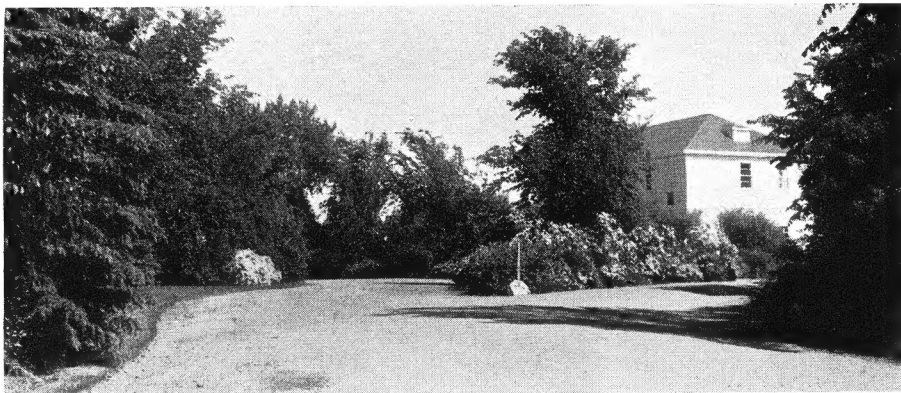
- 10.00—Salon Concert.
- 2.30—Swing Matinee.
- 4.45—King Cole Trio.
- 5.40—News.
- 6.00—Cuckoo Clock House.
- 6.30—Sports College.
- 7.00—Twenty Questions.
- 7.30—Mayor of the Town.
- 8.00—The Mighty Casey.
- 9.00—Mart Kenny's Orch.
- 9.30—Junior Hockey Broadcast.
- 10.00—News.

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

Manitoba History.

By A. Dack.

"The Plains Were Covered With Buffalo"



Now we find such peaceful scenes as this:—The fruit processing laboratory at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

When LaVerendrye came to Southern Manitoba he found a rugged race of people called the Stone Indians, more familiarly known to us as the Assiniboines. They belonged to the Sioux tribe, formerly living in Minnesota and east of that area. About the year 1600 or thereabouts they left the parent tribe and lived after that period more to the west and north of their former haunts. The word "Assiniboine" is of Sioux origin. Translated, it means Stone Indian or Stone tribe, possibly referring to the land to which they had migrated. It must be remembered that when they left the parent tribe it was in the Lake Superior country; their migration northwest would bring them to the Kenora and Lake of the Woods areas. As that country, of course, is very rocky it could be assumed that it accounted for their coming to be called Assini-boine or "Assini-Poil", which latter was their name in La Verendrye's time. All of Southern Manitoba was Assiniboine territory in 1738. The Crees from farther east came here to hunt and fraternized with them quite often. Authoritative sources show that Crees and Assiniboines camped on the slopes of the Turtle Mountains in the 1700's

and Alexander Henry, Jr., noted North-West Company superintendent, mentions in 1806 that "Crees and Assiniboines camped at Turtle Mountain" in August of that year. Pilot Butte, we can be sure, was the scene of many pow-wows by both of these tribes, especially in the 18th century.

To illustrate one conception of the westward trend of all of the Indian tribes, we must go back to the beginning of the seventeenth century. By about 1630, white invaders on the Atlantic coasts were pushing the Red Man westward; from the shores of the St. Lawrence, the New England and Virginia coasts and even from Mexico the land of the Aztecs. In this condition the Indians in those areas forced their western neighbours out of the Appalachian and Laurentian Mountain areas toward the west. In time, some of the westerly tribes were driven right out of the forest-land areas on to the plains. Before this time most of the Indians were what is called sedentary tribes; living in villages in huts made of logs and mud and grass, similar to the Mandan huts as described by Verendrye and such other explorers as Lewis, Clark and Alexander Henry Jr. They lived

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

by the hunt to some extent, but were primarily agricultural; cultivating gardens, growing corn, squash, potatoes, beans, etc. Fishing was also one of their sources of food.

By the year 1700 the "push" of the Indian tribes had been accelerated to a great degree. Tribes formerly living in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee were now fighting for their existence on the plains of Iowa and Illinois, and in the north had migrated to Minnesota and the Lake Superior country. As the tribes pushed on, they came into conflict with other tribes. Formerly living a peaceful existence in the eastern forest areas; hunting, fishing and agricultural pursuits were enjoyed in pleasant abundance. But now, it was a different situation for them. Here were the vast plains, often no wood for hundreds of miles, rivers not nearly so plentiful. Modes of transportation had to be altered; no more the use of the swift silent canoe. For daily sustenance the buffalo was the chief source of supply. Millions of these animals roamed the great central plains of North America. From the northern reaches of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine rivers right across and down through the Missouri River country; south, even to the Texas sagebrush, roamed the monarch of the plains, the "bison" or buffalo. Sixty-five million is the estimate of their numbers in the period of the 1750's. At certain periods they migrated to new grazing lands.

Here, too, in Manitoba were vast herds. For authentic data on the buffalo let me quote from Alexander Henry's Journal. Henry, an employee of the Northwest Company, was superintendent at Fort Pembina for about eight years, from 1799 to 1808. Under him were four or five sub-posts from Fort Portage-la-Prairie to Grande Fourches (Grand Forks, N.D.).

Each superintendent of the "Northwesters" was obliged to keep a "Journal" or diary, which gave complete reports for each season. These reports were taken to Fort William each summer and preserved as a record for the

Company. Henry's Journals were clear, concise and above the average, and hence became later a source of interest and information to historians, geologists and writers of fiction.

Returning to my reference to the buffalo, here is an entry dated Fort Pembina, Oct. 13th, 1800—

"At one o'clock we stopped at this island to rest our horses, and then proceeded to the foot of Pembina river traverse, where we allowed our horses another half hour's rest and feed. Here I climbed a high tree, and, as far as the eye could reach, the plains were covered with buffalo in every direction. We set off, and at five o'clock arrived at the foot of the mountain or hills".

Alexander Henry Jr. operated as fur-trader and adventurer in southern Manitoba at the beginning of the 19th century. Conditions were not the same then as they were in LaVerendrye's time. During the intervening years a considerable number of white traders had come to the west.

As the country became settled in the period from 1815 to 1840, many trading posts grew in importance. Some became villages and towns surrounded by agricultural areas, such as Fort Garry, Fort Pembina and St. Joseph (Wahalla, N.D.). The larger populations and the expansion of the North West Company and Hudson Bay Company to the west and north-west into the Mackenzie River areas and Rocky Mountain country called for more supplies of all kinds. The dried meat or "Pemmican" was always in great demand. This was made from buffalo meat and was processed at the trading posts. The chief source was from the posts situated in southern Manitoba and later in Saskatchewan (Assiniboia). Thousands of buffalo were killed for pemmican in the Pilot Mound country. Hunters used Pilot Butte as a look-out position during all of this period. From authentic sources it can be said this area was one of the regular scenes of the "buffalo hunt" in the period mentioned, even extending to about 1860 or 1865. From the west banks of the Pembina River to the Turtle Mountains was at times one vast plain of the hunter's paradise.

(To be continued.)

PERSONALITY PORTRAITS - 1



DONNA GRESCOE

Brilliant young Winnipeg violinist. She performed on CKY at the age of 7 and broadcast frequently with the Good Deed Club. Acclaimed by critics when she made her New York debut on February 3rd this year.

Lux Radio Theatre is Well Rehearsed

The word "first" and the Lux Radio Theatre have gone hand in hand together ever since the programme made its debut twelve years ago. The Radio Theatre was the first full-hour dramatic programme to be scheduled on the air when it began in 1934, and year after year it is selected as the "best dramatic" programme by the radio critics of America. In an effort to maintain the high quality, the producer is always ready to bring new actors and actresses to the microphone as soon as they become stars.

Young Hollywood stars who have chosen Radio Theatre for their first network appearances include Van Johnson, Lauren Bacall, Elizabeth Scott, Mark Stevens, Joan Caulfield, Tom Drake, Don DeFore and Catherine McLeod. They have all achieved stardom in the movie world in spite of their youth.

Just like the 30,000,000 listeners who tune in on Monday nights to hear the Radio Theatre, few of these stars realize the "behind the scenes" effort required to put this programme on the air. They generally show their amazement when they receive their rehearsal schedule. Close to 700 man hours are needed to maintain the quality with which the programme prides itself.

Choosing Plays and Stars

Producer William Keighley, the writers, and the talent buyer start out by seeing a picture and discussing its adaptability for radio. After the property rights are obtained, the talent buyer tries to sign up the original stars. New stars who recently re-lived their original cinema roles in Radio Theatre plays are Joan Caulfield with her performance in "Miss Susie Slagles", Tom Drake in "Meet Me in St. Louis" and

"The Green Years", and also Catherine McLeod in "I've Always Loved You".

When talent and property have been obtained, the writers go to work on the script. The introduction is written by the "framework writer". Then the continuity writer reads through the dialogue for the information he needs. It must be remembered that, although the average picture is an hour and a half long, the radio adaptation can not be more than 45 or 50 minutes. This means a "cutting" session for the writer which takes from three days to a week.

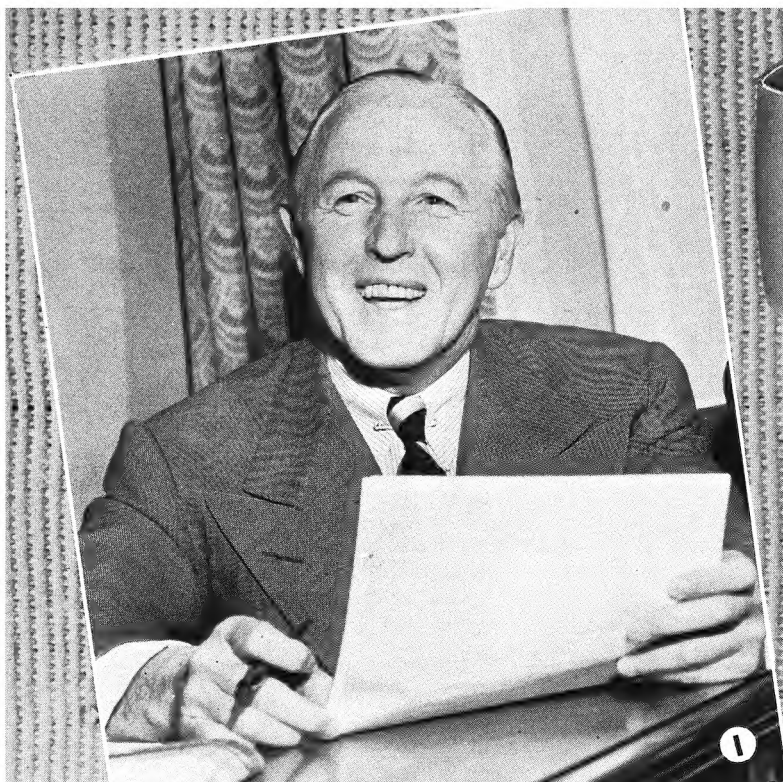
Louis Silvers, who has been musical director for the Lux Radio Theatre for the past ten years, composes, arranges, and conducts the musical score. He is aided by an arranger, copyist and, of course, an orchestra which averages 35 members.

Strenuous Rehearsing

Then come rehearsals. On Thursday soundman Charlie Forsyth, the engineer and the director have a sound rehearsal which lasts two hours.

On Friday, the supporting cast arrives and rehearses for two hours. Upon completion of this rehearsal, the stars arrive and there is another rehearsal lasting two and a half hours.

Saturday is a day of rest, but on Sunday, the stars and cast arrive at 10.30 a.m. for a two hour rehearsal. During the lunch hour, the orchestra rehearses. Then there is a dress rehearsal of an hour, during which a record is made. After dress rehearsal, everybody listens to the playback of the record. On show day, Monday, everybody arrives at 3.30 p.m. and rehearses until 5.00. At 8 p.m. C.S.T., the Lux Radio Theatre goes on the air with all the smoothness of precision machinery.



Ex Radio Theatre



PRODUCER KEIGHLEY AND SOME OF THE STARS

1. William Keighley
2. Joan Caulfield
3. Van Johnson
4. Lauren Bacall
5. Tom Drake
6. Catherine McLeod
7. Don DeFore
8. Lizabeth Scott
9. Mark Stevens

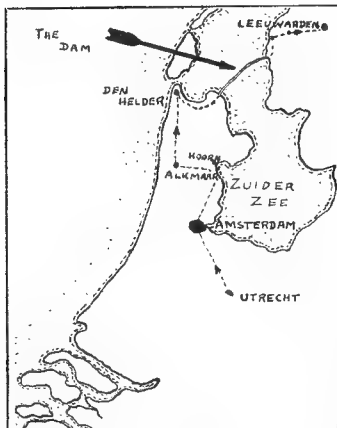


~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

Impressions of Europe

By D. R. P. Coats

"By the Side of the Zuider Zee"



The twenty mile dam is shown by the arrow

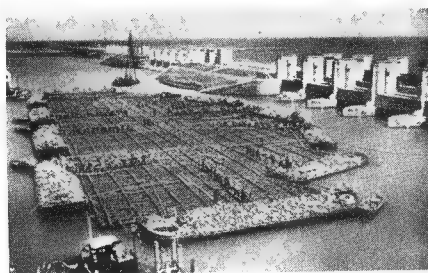
The old song was in my mind as my jeep driver and I started out from Utrecht to explore North Holland and cross the long dyke to Friesland with Leeuwarden our objective.

In Amsterdam the ferry service across the harbour was not running, due to the shortage of fuel, but the ever resourceful Dutch had solved the problem by mooring half-a-dozen ferry boats stem to stern, so we ran our jeep over this improvised bridge and were soon out in flat country travelling northward on a brick road up the eastern side of that finger of land which divides the North Sea from the Zuider Zee. Our intention was to go through the town of Hoorn, but our road disappeared in a flooded area, so we turned west and went by Alkmaar to Helder, at the top of the finger, and thence to Wieringen.

The scenery through which we passed was the Dutch landscape of the popular pictures, flat marshland dotted with windmills whose spinning sails were working pumps to maintain Holland's eternal battle with the sea. The monotony of long stretches of pasture and canals was broken by a succession of trim villages with red tiled houses and gardens gay with hydrangeas and dahlias.

In a farmer's yard we paused to inspect the wreckage of an Allied aircraft which had crashed and disgorged its engine and fuselage in a tangled mess of aluminum and steel. We wondered what had happened to the crew, but such sights were common in western Europe in the summer of 1945 and this was just another of the many reminders of war which would ultimately find their way to a dump and be forgotten.

Wieringen led us to the dyke whose construction was a masterpiece of civil engineering. Historical details of the building of the dam may be told here as given me by Mr. J. A. Mulder of the "Friends of Allied Soldiers Committee" in Leeuwarden:—There existed in Roman times and before, certain great lakes, notably Flero and Wieringen. By 1500 A.D. the land between these had become covered by salt water, and there was the Zuider Zee. In 1918, the burgesses voted for a bill to enclose and in part reclaim this valuable territory. A sill in the channels between the coast of North Holland and the Island of Wieringen was the basis of the first operations, beginning in 1920. In five years, an enclosing dam across the whole Amsteldiep was completed and Wieringen ceased to be an island in 1925 when this dam, 1½ miles long, connected it with the North Holland peninsular. The whole enclosing dam of which this is a part runs from the



A "mattress" being weighted with rocks to sink it, to protect the bottom from erosion.

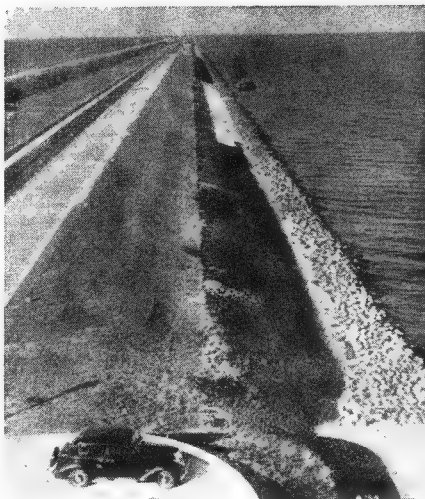
~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

coast of North Holland to Wieringen and thence to the Friesland coast, in all about 26 miles. Final closure was made in 1932.

A complicated series of sluices and shiplocks had to be constructed . . . Perhaps the greatest danger came from the possibility of scouring the sea bottom by the outflowing water. To protect the sluices and other works, great sill dams were made, consisting of strong brushwood mattresses, sunk-weighted with rocks. These being lowered, further quantities of heavy stone followed. The sluice gates are of steel. Each is provided with a tidal gate travelling up and down, opening at low tide to allow the water of Ijsel Lake to flow out. Twenty-five sluices in all, totalling a width of 328 yards, are needed to allow for the discharge of all the surplus water of Ijsel Lake . . . Heavy loam formed the basis of the main dam. Behind this, sand was either dumped from barges or deposited by suction dredges. On the inner side, the dam was faced with boulder clay and, finally, both sides were covered with basalt above and brushwood mattresses below the waterline.

The Nazis blew up parts of the dyke system at the western end on April 17th, 1945, shortly before their evacuation of Holland, flooding some 50,000 acres to a depth of 16 feet. Within the territory affected were 150 miles of roads, 12 canals and 59 bridges. Three villages, including one of 7,000 inhabitants had been built, and 500 farms equipped with modern agricultural machinery. Two huge gaps, one 600 feet wide and the other 400 feet wide were blasted by the Nazis, but Dutch engineers commenced repairs immediately after liberation, closed the last gap on August 6th and began the task of drainage two days later. This work had not been accomplished when we jeeped up that way in July, 1945, hence the necessity for our having to reach the main dyke by a roundabout route.

The most interesting part of our journey commenced when we arrived at the dyke and found our little jeep to be the lone vehicle on an embank-



The great dyke, built to allow drainage of the Zuider Zee (Ijsel Lake) to create new farmlands. The narrow strip of concrete on left is a bicycle path.

ment nearly 20 miles long and apparently about the width of Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. On our left rolled the white-caps of the North Sea and to our left the smoother water of the Zuider Zee. At intervals along the dyke were the remains of defences, gun emplacements, tank traps, barbed wire entanglements, reinforced concrete road blocks, and the tell-tale loose slabs in the pavement from which mines had been removed. Rusty overturned cannon and shells of about 3-inch calibre were among the disordered evidences of recent warfare. A spherical sea mine lay on the outer shore. It had probably been "demobilized" but we resisted the temptation to kick one of its horns to find out!

In due course, our solitary journey along the dyke was completed and we arrived at Zurig, in Friesland. Thence, by Harlingen and Franeker, we went on to Leeuwarden, there to enjoy the hospitality of the Canadian Y.M.C.A.'s Granite Club, leave-centre mecca for the boys of the 11th Brigade Group. A Community of some 50,000 inhabitants, Leeuwarden is one of the neatest towns in a country whose neatness is traditional.

In Manitoba Museum

By L. T. S. Norris-Elye, Director.

Colourful China

The cover of this issue of Manitoba Calling shows a reproduction of a Kodachrome photograph of a small selection of English china in the Museum. The background is formed by a Paisley shawl, lent for the purpose by Mrs. L. C. Stephens. The pieces are all Minton china, excepting the breakfast cup and saucer (middle row) referred to hereafter as having belonged to Lord Nelson, and the little filigree urn in the bottom row, which is Royal Worcester.

These specimens are part of a collection of 157 pieces which were collected in England by the late Frank Evison, formerly head waiter of Simpson's restaurant in London for about thirty years. He lived alone in a room at the back of Westminster Abbey and spent his meagre savings in buying china.

In the early years of the First Great War, Evison was steward at the St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg. It was during this time that he learned to love Canada, an affection that he retained to the end of his days. He tried to enlist in the army but was rejected on account of his age. Then between 60 and 70, and having dyed his hair and taken other steps to rejuvenate his appearance, he was accepted by the Canadian Medical Corps and sent to Russia. Returning from Russia to England, his ship was torpedoed and he nearly lost his life.

Before his death from a heart attack in the Strand at the age of nearly 80, he was appointed wine steward (or "Sutler") to The Ancient Order of Froth Blowers, whose members were pledged to drink beer only, at all ceremonial meals.

Shortly before his death he told his friend and executor P. B. Tustin that he would like all his collection of china to be given to the City of Winnipeg because there was so little old china in the City. This wish was carried out by the executor and the china remained in the Winnipeg Public Library on William

Avenue from about 1927 until it was sent to the Museum some ten years ago to be held in trust for the City.

The collection does not contain any pieces of great intrinsic value, but there are two items that have some historical worth; these are a breakfast cup and saucer, said to have belonged to Lord Nelson. The mark upon it indicates that it was Plymouth ware, but as that ware was discontinued before Nelson had received his title and as the cup bears a coronet, there is some doubt in the matter. It may possibly have been given to Nelson by some other peer. On the other hand, it is well known that the Admiral visited the Worcester works and was presented by the Company with a large set of Royal Worcester china; the mark on the china has not yet been identified with any known Worcester mark. This is not surprising when one realizes that no one text can give all the Worcester marks. The other historical piece (not in the photograph) is a plate that belonged to the Duke of Clarence, elder brother of King George V.

Evison was only one of many people in Winnipeg who are collecting worthwhile objects which may or may not be given or bequeathed to the Museum. Before the Auditorium Commission gave storage space for the future Museum-to-be, great numbers of very valuable objects left the province, never to return. Those collections, still in private hands, are subject to the hazards of fire and theft and others are being sold today abroad where they are appreciated at something like their real value. Many such sales are regrettable losses to Manitoba.

We need more people with the vision and generosity of Evison. Come to the Museum and see his collection. It includes, in addition to Minton and Royal Worcester, many examples of Coalport, Crown Derby, Bloor Derby, Spode, Crown Staffordshire, Wedgewood and Devon china.

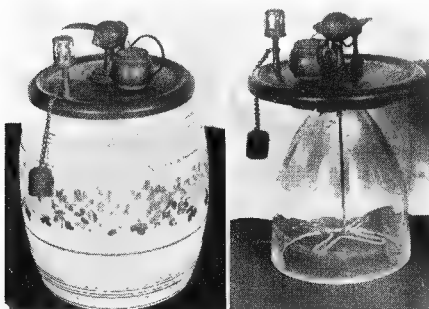
CURIOSITY COLUMN

2.—AN EARLY LIGHTER

Some ancestors of modern lighters were known as Dobereiner lamps, one of which is owned by a member of CKY's staff. Measuring eight inches in height, the contraption comprises a porcelain jar surmounted by a copper lid on which is mounted a lever, a gas nozzle, a holder containing a piece of "sponge" platinum, and a lamp which holds colza oil and a lamp wick.

Inside the jar, the lid supports an inverted glass bell, within which is suspended a metal rod terminating at its lower end in a horizontal grid upon which is placed a spiral of zinc ribbon (not shown in the photograph). In use, the jar is partly filled with dilute sulphuric acid.

Operation of the lighter depends upon a phenomenon whose discovery in 1824 is credited to one Professor Dobereiner, namely, that platinum in a finely divided state ignites a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen when brought in contact with these gases. Hydrogen, generated by the action of sulphuric acid upon the zinc, fills the bell jar, ex-



The Dobereiner Lamp

pulling the acid until the zinc is left high and dry, when the action ceases.

When great-grandfather woke in the night and wanted to see the time, he pressed on the lever of the Dobereiner gadget, which opened a valve in the nozzle and squirted hydrogen at the filament of platinum. Also, the lever moved the oil lamp around so that its

Conducts Schools' Orchestra



Filmer E. Hubble

The Manitoba Schools' Orchestra, originally formed in the season of 1923-24 through the inspiration of the late Mr. P. G. Padwick, are again broadcasting their annual series of Saturday morning programmes on CKY. Again this season, also, the Orchestra will be presented in a public concert, part of which will be carried by CKY. The Easter concert will be performed on April 10th, commencing at 8.15 p.m., in the Playhouse Theatre, Winnipeg. Concert Mistress will be Alma Walberg and pianist will be Stewart Thomson. The time of the broadcast portion will be announced.

wick came in line with the hydrogen jet. The platinum became incandescent, the hydrogen combined with oxygen from the air and lighted the lamp wick.

Release of the lever returned the lighted lamp to its original position and shut off the hydrogen flow.



~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

CKX Hockey

During the season just passed, in which the Brandon Elks won the Abbott Cup, emblematic of the Junior Hockey Championship of Manitoba, CKX kept its listeners well posted by broadcasting all the Elks' home games. In their new broadcasting booth high in the Arena Rink, CKX, in co-operation with the Brandon "Daily Sun", presented veteran hockey announcer John Craig in the play-by-play descriptions, and H. L. Crawford, Sports Editor of the "Sun" in the game summaries. Our pictures show:—

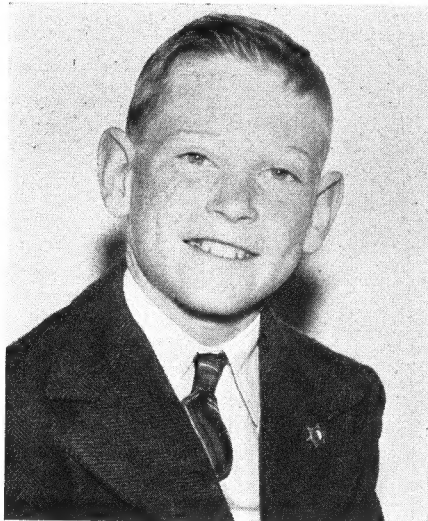
1. The Brandon Elks, Junior Hockey Champions of Manitoba.
2. Johnnie Craig and CKX Programme Director Eric Davies.
3. The "control room" of the Broadcast Booth, showing operators Roy Maquire and Garth Franklin with CKX Equipment Supervisor Claude Snider.
4. E. J. "Curly" Tyler who officiated at the public address microphone in the penalty box.
5. Johnnie Craig and "Krug" Crawford.
6. An action shot of Elks versus Monarchs, Thursday, March 6.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD

Advice has been received from Ottawa by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lewis, 176 Forrest Ave., West Kildonan, that operational wings have been awarded posthumously to Flying Officer T. S. Lewis, who was reported missing 31 March, 1945.

"Tommy" Lewis left CKY's technical staff to commence aircrew training in the R.C.A.F. on April 15th, 1943. He graduated as a Navigator on January 27th, 1944.

JUVENILE ACTOR



Billy Hammond

He was dashing through CKY's general office en route to the studios when we tackled him for a story. He is twelve-year-old Billy Hammond, who plays the part of Buddy Jackson in the CBC's Farm Broadcasts. Billy started in radio as a member of the T. Eaton Company's "Good Deed Club". That was six years ago. Since then he played juvenile leads in Ray Darby's "Once Upon a Time" series and in the CBC's Friday night dramas. Also, he has participated in numerous broadcasts to schools. He is currently heard on CKY as the newsboy in the Winnipeg Tribune Quiz.

Billy attends Queen Elizabeth school, Norwood, where he is in Grade 6. He has been a Cub and a Scout and he plays hockey, baseball, badminton and tennis. He is, in other words, a real boy, unspoiled by his success in radio.



VISITORS

Groups or individual visitors are welcome at CKY. Parties should write or telephone for appointments, so that conducted tours can be arranged.

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

PROGRAMMES

15,000 Watts

CKY WINNIPEG

990 Kilocycles

(All times Central Standard)

*Radio programmes are subject to change without notice. The following items are listed as a guide to some of the most popular features. For more details see Winnipeg daily newspapers. Programmes marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays.*

SUNDAY

9.00—CBC News—CBC.
9.45—Sunday School.
10.00—Neighbourly News—CBC.
10.15—Prairie Gardener—CBC.
11.00—Church Service.
12.25—News.
12.30—Way of the Spirit—CBC.
1.00—CBC News—CBC.
2.00—New York Symphony—CBC.
4.00—CBC News.
4.30—Singing Stars—York Knitting.
5.00—Ozzie and Harriet—CBC—Int. Silver.
5.30—CBC News.
5.45—Canadian Short Stories—CBC.
6.30—Music for Canadians—Tip Top.
7.00—Church Service.
8.30—Album Music—Bayer Aspirin.
9.00—CBC News—CBC.
10.00—The Readers Take Over—CBC.
11.30—Vesper Hour—CBC.
12.00—News, Time and Sign Off.

7.30—Citizens' Forum—CBC.
8.00—Amos n' Andy—Lever Bros.
8.30—Fibber McGee—Johnson's Wax.
9.00—CBC News.
9.30—Leicester Square—CBC.

WEDNESDAY

9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
12.45—They Tell Me—Robin Hood Flour.
5.15—University Lecture.
5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
7.00—The M.T.S. Show—Man. Tel. System.
7.30—Money Makers—J. J. Lyons.
8.00—Tribune Quiz—Winnipeg Tribune.
10.30—Invitation to Music—CBC.
11.15—Mid-Week Review—CBC.

THURSDAY

5.30—Men in Scarlet—Lowney's.
7.00—Popular Playhouse—CBC.
7.30—John and Judy—Lamont Corliss.
8.00—Kraft Music Hall—Kraft Cheese.
8.30—Wayne and Shuster—RCA Victor.
9.30—Eventide—CBC.
10.00—Vancouver Theatre—CBC.
11.00—Sports Review—CBC.

FRIDAY

9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
12.45—They Tell Me—Robin Hood Flour.
5.15—University Lecture.
5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
7.00—Toronto Symphony Pops—Simpson's.
8.00—Champ Scrapbook—Champ Labs.
8.30—Waltz Time—Sterling Products.
10.30—Winnipeg Drama—CBC.

SATURDAY

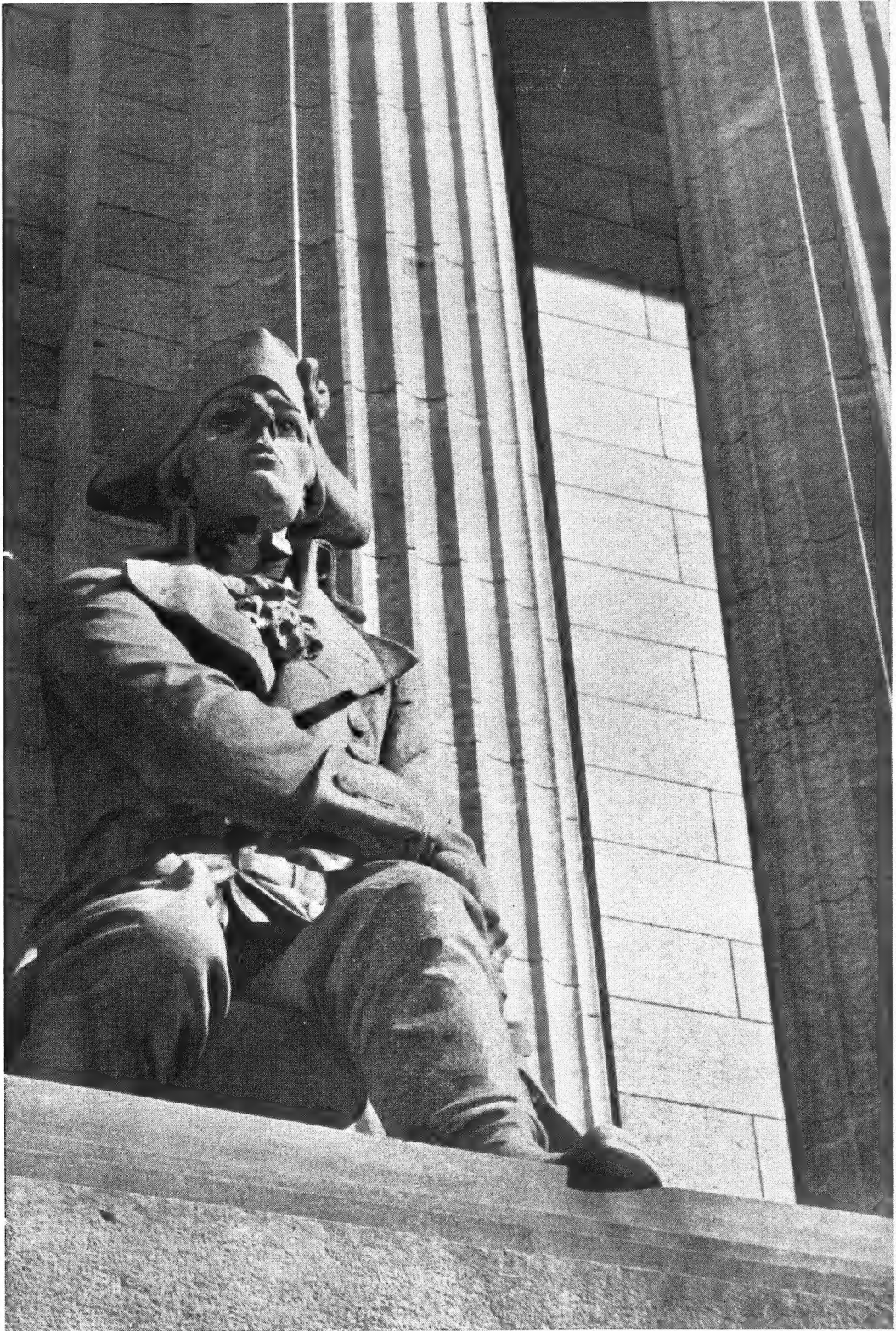
9.45—Morning Devotions—CBC.
10.00—Master Singers—CBC.
10.30—Jun. Exec.—T. Eaton Co.
11.30—M.T.S. Show—Man. Tel. System.
12.00—Music Hall Variety.
1.00—Music Makes Pictures—CBC.
5.00—The People Ask—Dom. Dept. Labour.
5.45—Wes. McKnight—St. Lawrence Starch.
6.15—British Variety Hour.
7.30—Share the Wealth—Colgate-Palmolive.
8.00—CBC News—CBC.
8.05—N.H.L. Hockey—Imperial Oil.
9.30—Organ Music—CBC.
10.00—Red River Barn Dance—CBC.
10.30—Art Hallman's Orch.—CBC.
11.00—Juliete—CBC.
11.30—Three Suns Trio—CBC.

MONDAY

* 7.00—News.
* 7.05—990 Variety.
* 7.30—News.
* 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
* 8.05—990 Variety.
† 8.15—Breakfast Club—Swift's.
† 9.05—Morning Melodies.
9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
9.45—Aunt Mary—Safeway Stores.
† 10.00—Road of Life—Procter and Gamble.
† 10.15—Big Sister—Procter and Gamble.
† 10.30—George's Wife—Whitehall Pharm.
† 10.45—Laura—Lever Bros.
11.00—BBC News—CBC.
† 11.15—Lucy Linton—Sunlight Soap.
† 11.30—Sugar 'n' Spice.
† 12.15—The Happy Gang—Colgate-Palmolive.
12.45—They Tell Me—Robin Hood Flour.
† 1.00—News and Messages.
† 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast—CBC.
† 2.00—Life Can Be Beautiful—Ivory.
† 2.15—Ma Perkins—Oxydol.
† 2.30—Pepper Young's Family—Camay.
† 2.45—Dr. Ma'one—Dreft.
† 4.00—Gospel Singer—Templeton's.
5.15—University Lecture.
5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
* 6.00—News—CKY.
† 6.15—Jack Smith—Procter and Gamble.
† 6.30—CBC News.
7.00—Canadian Cavalcade—Borden's.
7.45—Rhythm and Romance—H.B. Co.
8.00—Lux Radio Theatre—Lever Bros.
9.30—Summer Fallow—CBC.
10.00—Music for You.
10.30—Harmony House—Nabob.

TUESDAY

5.30—Men in Scarlet—Lowney's.
7.00—Big Town—Ironized Yeast.



Wolfe Statue, Legislative Building

—Photo by E. A. Davidson.



Spring Break-up

—Photo by E. A. Davidson.